

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

We don't comprehend the policy of the telegraph reports these times. We say nothing about the truth of them; for no one supposes they are true when they deal in anything but material results. The story that General Scott would resign in ten days, on account of physical infirmities, was one of the sensation items. It would occur to say one to inquire how any outsider could get hold of such information if it were true. Then, to smooth the way, the General is to have a large sum of money, not heretofore allowed, and his pay and emoluments are to continue. Some politicians, no doubt, desire to see a place made to advance some favorite, and hence predict what they desire.

McClellan, too, is to be superseded by some one else, which is another desire; the wish being father to the thought.

Fremont has been several times removed, and not removed, by telegraph. After all, it seems, just now, that he will be more likely to remove Price out of Missouri, than to be removed himself.

Then the marvelous yarn was set afloat that the secret instructions to the naval expedition were stolen, and the whole plan revealed.

Whether such stories are set afloat to amuse and cheat the enemy, or to do mischief to the Government, it is not easy to determine.

In either case, the country can dispense with such trash. Lies are sometimes reckoned expedient and profitable. A false estimate is placed upon their value, in our opinion.

We can do without these lies, and, after all, they don't deceive anybody. For most of them, it is simply enough to inquire how such things were found out. It is extremely improbable that the information often pretended to be given can be obtained from any reliable source. The removal of Generals, and the orders they have, and the plans of movements, the authorities have certainly learned by this time to keep to themselves.

The old story of Blackwood's Magazine makes himself rather merry over the Democratic mob of this country. It is coming out as he always predicted. I told you so. He amuses himself over our battles, finding a vast contrast between our boasting and our achievements in war. Our battles are not sufficiently heroic and sanguinary to come up to our vaunting. Let him laugh; we deserve to be laughed at; all his sneers we richly merit. He doesn't feel sorry at all over our calamities; on the contrary, he enjoys them evidently. He is rather favorable to the South, and has no stomach at all for Abolitionists.

But he very wisely slides over the slavery question; touching it lightly; knowing, perhaps, as well as we do, that it had little or nothing to do with the contest. Our Government is not strong enough. The will of the people is a poor basis for stability. We are a failure; of course we are. Those who made our institutions meant well; they were statesmen. They did the best they could; but they were compelled to build on a wrong foundation.

The whole fight, he thinks, will not amount to much. The Union may be broken up, but something will come out of it. We shall not be able to bully people as we have been accustomed to. That will be all the better for other people; and, perhaps, it will teach us modesty.

Very well, Mr. Blackwood, laugh on just now; you have often speculated about America and failed. You may fail this time; don't whistle over the fall of Democratic Government until you are out of the woods. This Union may turn up more formidable than ever, and then it will be our turn to laugh. It may turn out that our people are such asses as to dissolve the Union, and sacrifice their power in the world as well as their own liberty. If they do, laugh on; they will be fit subjects of derision.

Accounts from below, such as we can hear, indicate that Buckner's command is still continuing the ravages of the country around about him. The flames of war are thrown off. It is no longer an intention to confiscate—in plain words, rob—a citizen because he may favor the Union, but marauding bands lay waste the country—laying waste everything they can find, without regard to party, and burning what they cannot carry off.

We heard yesterday of a gentleman who arrived in our city, and who had himself been a secessionist. He says it is absurd to talk of any regard for the rights of private property; that the army act more

like an undisciplined mob in an enemy's country, than a regular force, and that while some of the Confederate officers may, and doubtless do, try to prevent it, yet it is beyond their power. The men are almost wholly unrestrained in the country in which they are.

This was to be expected. An army even under rigid discipline, is as evil, and an army in an enemy's country will commit outrages. It has been so since the world began. Wellington, when retreating to Torres Vedras, declared his army to be the most reckless ravagers he had ever known; and Wellington we know to have been one of the most exact disciplinarians that has ever commanded an army. Sir John Moore made a similar complaint. Washington, in his letters to Congress, is bitter upon his soldiers for the same crime. Yet the "Peninsula," in the time of Wellington and Moore, was claimed by the British as friendly—just as Buckner claims Kentucky. Buckner's army, however, being a rabble, seem to surpass these, and what those great commanders would say to snob outrages as are committed by his men, can be easily imagined.

Yet there are men who wish Buckner would take Louisville, fondly believing that they and their property would be untouched. In defiance of all that has been written concerning the outrages committed by an invading army, they suppose there will be an exception, and that by these very men who are now laying Southern Kentucky in waste. It is a truth too well established by history and precedent, that if Buckner could take Louisville, the burning and slaughtering would not be confined to Union men. Soldiers dashing in recklessness upon a wealthy city would not hesitate to commit an outrage merely because it was upon one who had sympathized with them. Union men, Secessionists, and all, must and should expect to be involved in one common ruin.

A disciplined army—well officered and well disciplined, might not do so much harm, but the rabble under Buckner would think of nothing but the spoils. The army under General McCook, now lying on the Nashville railroad, beyond Louisville, is saving the personal property of all citizens irrespective of party. Remove them, and property in the city and county would fall a hundred per cent; indeed, could not find a cash purchaser at all. Misguided men, who are in favor of Secession, know this. They know what a terrible decline would occur in property, and yet feign not to be able to so connect cause and effect as to know that this destruction will be caused by the taking of the city.

The invasion of one part of the State has been its ruin. Houseless and homeless, women and children are cast out into the fields, with the bitter and biting frosts of winter upon them. Robbed of all they have, down to the very clothes on their backs, they are forced to seek subsistence from the Union part of the State, when they can find it, to beg a little of their own from their spoilers, or die in the snow—another evidence of the blessings of Secession.

A LECTURE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY NOBLE BUTLER, A. M. We have received from the talented author the above lecture, delivered in Pewee Valley, Kentucky, and as a historical and literary production, it is every way worthy of his high reputation.

Mr. Butler shows, by extracts from the most distinguished patriots and statesmen of the Colonies and the Government, that the people, in what is known as the United States of America, have kept one purpose in view throughout all their efforts, to wit: a perfect Union.

By facts in our history, he shows that our present Constitution forms a Union of the people, and not of the States. The articles of confederation he shows to have been a league of States. He quotes from the preamble of that instrument: "The said States hereby enter into a firm league of friendship with each other." And the more majestic preamble of the present Constitution: "We, the people, do ordain and establish this Constitution." Showing the marked difference in the two instruments.

In a clear and logical manner, he shows that the State sovereignty, as assumed by Secession, is without the slightest support, either in fact or theory. In a pure style and enlivened eloquence, he shows that it is in the mighty power of the Union that we have arrived at the point of being one of the first powers on the globe, and ridicules the idea that any State could have alone made herself respected abroad. State pride he cordially approves, when it is not made to override and destroy the pride in our nationality.

He points out that the two principles of destruction and destruction exist in every thing in nature, and that in relation to Government in our early history they are typified by Washington and Burr. He shows that this rebellion has not arisen from any sincere desire to benefit mankind, but is the secret machinations of plotters. He well says in the conclusion: "The process of disintegration once begun, it will go on till it scatters the Union in States, and the States into fragments."

The men who are trying to have General McClellan superseded, are superstitious traitors to the Government.

The aristocratic journals of Europe have a sharp instinct in smelling out their kind. They like the tone of the South; they sneer at the rule of majorities and the unbridled Democracy. Such is the cant of South Carolina & Co. This sounds well. It has the ring of the true metal, these ruling classes think. These Southern men are coming to us, is the shrewd guess. That will all do at present; but when the Southern masses begin to hear the sound of the hammer forging their chains, which is drowned now in the clamor of arms, what then? These would-be rulers will find their level in haste. This unbridled Democracy still lives in the South. It is the power in this Southern country, and will make itself felt. We admonish these writers not to take comfort in advance. This tone of arrogance comes from a few who have got ahead of themselves. It's only demagoguery gone to seed. It doesn't come from the real aristoi of the country; these concede the power of the masses.

SECESSION OUTRAGES—MEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.—We make the following extract from a letter from Columbia, of the date of the 29th: "It is awful to see the men come in from Tennessee and the lower part of the State. They all give in the most horrid stories of the hardships which the people in their sections undergo. They come in daily by the hundred. If the Government would take the proper steps, five thousand men could be collected here in three weeks. The Secessionists are robbing and plundering the whole country South of here. The men are anxious to get back home and fight. They are urgent for a fight. The Government is buying all the corn about this section of the country, and paying hard cash for it. There will hardly be enough, as the crops are rather meager."

We understand that the Thirty-ninth Indiana regiment has taken quarters upon Jesse D. Bright's farm, near Jeffersonville. It makes an excellent camp ground for the loyal soldiers who have responded to their country's call. If the traitor is heart and soul with the enemy, it is no reason why his grounds should not contribute to the cause of the Government and the country. We only wish the traitor was mustered in the ranks and made to "keep step" to the music of the Union.

A secessionist offered a bet at Pewee Valley the other day that Buckner would our ainly defeat General Rousseau. A bystander warned him to beware; but he said he did not fear arrest, as he did not propose to aid treason. The bystander remarked that if he was not aiding he was a betting (abetting) treason. Certificates can be produced that the bystander didn't mean a pun.

From the news gleaned from Southern sources, a large Confederate force is to be concentrated in this State. It is confidently stated that Buckner has eighty thousand troops. This is, perhaps, an exaggeration; but that he has a large force there is no doubt.

The Secessionists can out bluster any set of men known since the days of Ancient Pistol and Boabdil, but are especially mute when it comes to fights in Kentucky. There has not been a skirmish in which they have not been handsomely thrashed. Hurrah for old Kentucky!

General Hunter reluctantly says that Fremont is incompetent—a fact pretty generally known before. If the Government does not turn him out, his troops, however, can win a battle in spite of him, but it will be at the expense of numerous lives.

An exchange very properly adopts our suggestion that the New York Tribune be suspended. On reflection, we think the same object would be better effected if its editor was suspended.

A correspondent of the Journal slanders Oscar Turner, in saying that he was a strong Douglas man in the Presidential canvass. He was no such thing. He hasn't that honor.

T. B. Monroe, jr., formerly Secretary of State, is now a Major of the Confederate Army. We knew he would have an office. He has been smoking pap ever since he was born.

A letter from Columbia says it is reported that there are twenty thousand Secessionists in Burkesville, but discredits it.

The Secessionists send up lights every night, in sight of our camp, at Nolichucky, probably eight or ten miles distant.

**RALLY! RALLY!**  
Colonel Walter C. Whitaker will address the people of Owen county as follows:  
At Owen, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.  
At Liberty, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M.  
At Dallasburg, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M.  
He calls on all the friends of the Union to volunteer for its defense.

UNION VICTORY AT PLATTSBURG, MO.—We have received accounts of an engagement at Plattsburg, about fifteen miles south of the Hannibal road, which we deem trustworthy. On Sunday night, about seven hundred Union forces captured a rebel camp at Plattsburg. Killed eight traitors, took twelve prisoners, one cannon (all the artillery they had), a large amount of small arms, and twenty horses. The camp was completely routed. The prisoners have been sent to St. Louis.—Leavenworth Conservative.

## Late from Southern Papers.

By late arrivals of Southern papers, we have much interesting matter, from which it will be evident that the cause of the rebels is not looking up at all.

First, we have an address from Mr. Memminger, of the Treasury Department, dated Richmond, October 17, to the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the produce loan, which he commences as follows:

Gentlemen: Inquiries have been made from various quarters:

1. Whether, during the continuance of the blockade, efforts should be made to procure further subscriptions.  
2. Whether the Government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planters, as an inducement to such further subscriptions.

The inquiries made of him were evidently cries for relief. It would appear that the planters, seriously oppressed as they are by the blockade, have appealed to the Government either to purchase the entire cotton crop of the year, or to make an advance upon its hypotheated value. To both of these proposals Mr. Memminger declines to accede, remarking at the same time that "they demand that a new Government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all the lessons of experience, and undertake that which no Government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting;" and the experiment, he says, is proposed, moreover, to a Government engaged in a gigantic war, whose enemies are now in possession of all the munitions, work shops and resources that have been collected during forty-five years of peace; whose fleets have been built up at the joint expense of both North and South; who, with all these on hand, are compelled to spend nearly ten millions per week to carry on the war; and "can we," says Mr. Memminger, "expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure?" He reminds the planters, further, that it is not their notes and bonds, nor their produce, which the government requires, but money, which is essential to its existence. He declares the experiment of increasing the liability, and thus damaging the credit of the government, is too dangerous a one to be tried for the furtherance of any interest, even that of cotton; and he very plainly tells the planters that they must seek relief elsewhere.

**ARKANSAS ITEMS.**  
[From the Little Rock True Democrat, Oct. 17.]  
We are glad to learn that troops are going to McCall's. J. W. Walfield, from Texas, formerly of Kansas, raised and equipped, at his own expense, a fine company of Texans. Col. Stone's regiment of colored Texans has reached him here. Col. W. C. Mitchell, the old war horse of Carroll and Marion, has also joined him with his regiment. Companies are going to him without waiting to be formed into battalions or regiments.  
Some weeks since we announced that the Hon. Robert W. Johnson had procured from the Confederate government an order for the establishment of a telegraphic line of communication between Little Rock and Fort Smith, for the purpose of speedy communication with McCulloch's army. We now notice that the government has acted promptly, and awarded the contract to build it to Mr. H. A. Montgomery, the builder of the telegraph line between Little Rock and Memphis.  
Mr. Johnson also produced an order for the establishment of a line between Des Ar and Pocahontas, and we hope soon to hear that steps have been taken to place it under contract. It is true that Gen. Hardee's command has been removed to Kentucky, but that fact renders the necessity of a speedy communication with Pocahontas all the more imperative. The small force left there might be assailed by superior numbers, and assistance thus needed promptly. With a telegraphic communication, such assistance could then be rendered much more speedily. Let us have a telegraphic line to Pocahontas as soon as possible, by all means.

In a letter to the Fort Smith Times, from Col. McIntosh, and dated Camp Cooper, Mo., September 27, we find the following item: We hope soon to start after that robber and thief, Lane. I took yesterday and sent to Camp Walker thirty thousand pounds of lead and one hundred and sixty kegs of powder. This will be a good help to our cause.

**STARTLING INDIAN NEWS—TROUBLES IN THE CREEK TRAIL.**  
[From the Little Rock True Democrat, Oct. 17.]  
The Abolitionists feel that in losing the Indian nations they have let a bird loose. They are making efforts to neutralize the action of General Pike, and have succeeded in getting a number of the Creeks to array themselves in opposition to the Southern Confederacy. To this end they have promised payment of all the annuities to the few who would join them, and the aid of thousands of Kansas ruffians. The following letter was sent to Gen. Pike:

CAMP PLEASANT, Sept. 4, 1861.  
GEN. PIKE—Sir: We have just now seen a runner from the opposite party to-night and yesterday, both of which state that they design attacking this regiment in five days. We have had news from them daily, and threats upon threats, but apprehended no difficulty until their Northern delegates returned. They have returned now with forces to the amount of six thousand men to aid them—so says the rumor—and we will be attacked right away. Sir, the time has come when this matter must be looked into. I would suggest that you send over the forces in the Cherokee Nation, and those in the Choctaw Nation, that, with the regiment here, we go up and put an end to the whole matter. I think this is all-important, and ought to be done immediately.

Your obedient servant,  
D. M. McINTOSH, Col. C. C. R.  
The following editorial from the Fort Smith Times and Herald, shows that Gen. McCulloch has taken prompt measures to crush out this outbreak. Hopethelyo, one of the chief leaders of the old Creek party, is at the head of 1,700 men, near the Creek agency, in arms against the South.

They have ordered the Confederate flag to be taken down, which was raised by McIntosh's regiment, and the "Stars and Stripes" substituted in its place. General McCulloch, to repel and crush this outbreak at once, has ordered 1,100 Cherokees, 500 Osages, 1,000 Creeks, and a battalion of Col. Cooper's regiment, to march upon them at once. Major Clarke has been actively engaged for the past two days fitting out the expedition. Colonel Cooper will assume command of the expedition. Enemies are still lurking in our midst, and too much vigilance cannot be used to crush out these foes that spring up so unexpectedly on our frontier. Since the above was written, we have received an extra of the Van Buren Press, from which we copy the following:

**EXCITING FROM THE CREEK TRAIL.**  
A dispatch from General McCulloch, to Captain Davidson, dated Fayetteville, the 10th, urges the immediate movement of Captain D.'s company to headquarters, and says General Sterling Price has fallen back from Lexington to a point in Johnson county, fifty miles south of Lexington, and that General Fremont is concentrating all his forces at Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, which is about forty miles from the county seat of Johnson county. Captain Davidson's company will leave Van Buren on Sunday. Colonel Province's flying artillery left Wednesday evening for Camp Jackson.

The following dispatch was received last night from Major George W. Clarke, addressed to A. J. Ward, of this city, whose son, Charley Ward, is the one alluded to in the dispatch below. We have no belief that Appothleha has more than three or four hundred men with him—but having raised the Union flag, he should be looked after.

**PORT SMITH, Sept. 3, 1861.**  
A. J. WARD: Charley returned this evening with a letter from Jesse Howell, stating that all is excitement at North Fork. Men, women and children are leaving. A north-to-ho-la, at the head of three thousand men (over-estimated, no doubt), has hoisted the Union flag, and sent notice to the women and children to leave North Fork, as he intended to sack and burn the village. No one would stop in the place. Charley and Jesse slept in the woods. Both returned to the trains in the Choctaw Nation. Jesse is with the train. To-morrow Charley will return with dispatches to Col. Cooper to send a force of men to protect the train. Jesse will receive orders to fall back, or remain in the Nation. G. W. CLARKE.

**LETTER FROM RICHMOND.**  
[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 13.]  
RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1861.

The Army of the Potomac Falls Back to Centerville—All Sorts of Rumors—Probably Point to Over the March of a Strong Column into Kentucky.

The army of the Potomac has fallen back from Fairfax Court-house, some enough. The main body is now at Centerville. This is just what I gave you as news yesterday, that such a movement had been ordered. They will fall back further yet. They will keep falling back. They will conjugate the compound verb, to fall back, all its moods and tenses. Or, rather, I might say, to every mood except the potential. Nobody has the least idea of what it all means—that is, nobody about town. The President, who keeps his own counsel, and the bright-eyed Little Secretary of War, who doesn't whisper a word of the business of his office, even to the partridge he eats for dinner, may know, but all else are ignorant. That the army will retire as far as the old lines of their intrenchments at Manassas Junction, I have learned upon good authority.

Meanwhile the town is wild with rumors. The Yankees, we are told, are moving in a strong column under General Banks upon Harper's Ferry. There was a report today that they were landing at Urbana, on the Rappahannock. Also, that another heavy attack was about to be attempted on the Rappahannock, and that an effort would be made to put troops ashore to take it in the rear. In addition to this, great activity is reported at Fortress Monroe. A large number of horses, and sixty or seventy armed men have been received there within a few days. It is impossible to get at the truth of any one of these rumors. Probably there is just enough of foundation for them to justify us in believing that several feints will be made in the East, while a powerful army will be thrown into Kentucky. The great struggle will be in that State for the present. If I might venture to suggest the reason for the backward movement in Fairfax, I should say it was designed to release a considerable portion of Johnston's army for operations in another quarter, leaving Beauregard's command to defend the border against an advance of the Yankees, which it could successfully do should the odds be ten to one in favor of the invaders.

**REBEL MILITARY NOTICES—DESERTIONS.**  
[From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 22.]

I again request the following named members of artillery company E to report to me on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, preparatory to returning to duty at Columbus, and I hope their own sense of right will prompt them to comply with this request, and spare me and themselves the pain of adopting measures which will insure attention, for General Polk orders me to take them to Columbus, and they may feel well assured I will obey the order: J. J. Meinrath, H. Henkel, Phil. Werner, Jos. Dymm, B. Gissel, William Jericho, A. Klink, Henry Miller, Charles Haggle, H. Feil, John Pegler, A. Schurr, F. Roller, J. F. Reedel, F. Schuter, William Springman, G. A. Fegler, William Waidman, G. A. Hahn and Henry Hiehl.

T. T. FINNIE, First Lieutenant.

All members of the Twenty-first regiment Tennessee Volunteers on sick furlough without leave, and on detached service, will report themselves at Lieutenant Wolterling's headquarters, No. 5 Exchange Building, by Wednesday, October 23, by two o'clock P. M., or be dealt with as deserters. By order of Brigadier General G. Leon J. Pillow.

W. WOLTERLING, Commanding Detail.

**FEDERAL OPERATIONS IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.**  
[From the Knoxville Register, Oct. 22.]

The indications all point to a great effort on the part of the federal government to penetrate into East Tennessee, and in our opinion no time should be lost in reinforcing General Zollicoffer, and strengthening our defenses at the mountain passes.

**REBEL KENTUCKY TROOPS.**

On Monday evening last, says the Abingdon Democrat, another company of gallant Kentuckians, well mounted and armed, arrived in our town. They are from Bourbon and Harrison counties, one hundred and ten in number, and commanded by Capt. Desha. On Tuesday morning they were mustered into the service of the Confederate States by Col. A. C. Moore, and are going through

regular drills, preparatory to active service in the field.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner of the 24th admits that the loss of the rebels at the battle of Ball's Bluff was over three hundred killed.

We copy the following letter from the Southern Commercial Convention at Macon, Ga., and several items of interest, from the Memphis Appeal of the 22d October:

**THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.**  
MACON, Oct. 18, 1861.

The action of the Convention in regard to deciding against the propriety of an advance by government to the planters, the opening of our ports free to all the world's commerce, and allowing the exportation of cotton in return for importations, has already reached you. But there was one important matter passed over which requires the early and earnest attention of the country. I mean the resolutions proposing the needful preparatory legislation to prevent our trade and finances falling again under the control of New York. These resolutions, I think, expressed the sentiment of the country, as they certainly did aim a deadly blow at the North, as appeared upon the debate. They were:

1. To place a discounting duty of twenty per cent. on all foreign goods imported into the Confederate States through or for account of Northern parties for a period of ten years.

2. To place a direct "income tax" upon all Northern exchange or bills payable there, for a similar period.

3. Recommending our banks and merchants to make all our cotton produce bills accepted payable in Europe, at least to the extent of our foreign importations.

These resolutions were known as the "direct trade resolutions." The friends of direct trade taking the position that because of the artificial means employed in the late Union to divert our trade North, it became absolutely necessary for the South to sid Southern trade by legislative enactment to break away from the restraint upon our commerce, so long and so unjustly imposed by the American government.

The resolutions were postponed in the Business Committee and passed over from time to time, until it was too late to debate them. They were, however, called for by the Convention in the last hour of its session, and would have passed but for the argument put forward by Gen. Duff Green, as chairman of the committee, followed by a parliamentary movement which cut off the debate and laid them on the table.

**DESTRUCTION OF FEDERAL VESSELS.**  
RICHMOND, Oct. 21.

One Federal vessel was burned on the Potomac river yesterday and two more today by hot shot from the Confederate batteries near Evansport.

**THE REPORTED FIGHT AT GREENSBURG, KY.**

A gentleman who left Bowlinggreen at 3 o'clock on Saturday evening, informs us that the rumors of Gen. Hardee's triumph at Greensburg were generally discredited there at the time he left. According to his statement, Gen. Hardee had been dispatched on the Tuesday previous, with about 2,000 men, to attack the Federals at Camp Andy Johnston, numbering only five hundred strong; but, owing to the sudden rise in Green river, had been recalled by General Sydney Johnston, for fear his retreat might be cut off. We trust that our informant was in error about this matter, but would advise our readers to at least be prepared for its proving without foundation in fact.

**SOUTHERN MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.**

We learn from L. Abelle, of New Orleans, that M. Antonio Costa, of that city, has undertaken the establishment of regular monthly mail communication between that city and Europe, for which he has the approbation of the Postmaster of New Orleans. The mails go by way of Mexico, and are transported in the regular English steamers, which carry the mails of Mexico and the West Indies. The first post left New Orleans on Thursday week, and contained 1,233 letters; the next leaves on the 10th of November. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, it will leave every two weeks—on the 10th and 25th of each month. Letters of half an ounce and under will be charged as follows: To Mexico, fifty cents; to Cuba, seventy-five cents; to Europe, one dollar. Letters for this mail must be inclosed, with the amount of postage, in an envelope directed "Costa's Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New Orleans," and the postage paid to New Orleans.

**MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**

A magnificent flag, voluntarily contributed by members of Congress to Col. Howell Cobb, was presented to his regiment at Richmond on the 19th, by a brother of President Davis. A handsome letter from the President was read, and the entire affair passed off finely.

The Southern Motive, of the 16th, published at Granada, Mississippi, announces that the pressure of the times renders it necessary that the publication of that paper should be suspended. We regret that our friend has been forced to take this step.

Hon. Lazarus W. Powell and John Young Brown were at Hopkinsville a few days since, having escaped the indignities which would have been forced upon them by the abolition servants vomited from Indiana and Illinois to pollute Kentucky soil.

A THOUSAND UNION MEN HUNG.—The Mount Sterling (Ky.) Whig, of last week, gives an account of speeches made in that place on Monday of last week—County Court day. The Whig says:

Gen. Dick Williams, late of Texas, proposed to give his fellow countrymen a true and fair narrative of the effects of secession as witnessed by him in a travel of some 1,700 miles, overland; he told of some of the most harrowing scenes of outrages and death like atrocities committed by the seceding secessionists, as witnessed by himself and family—how men were hung in Texas—neighbors of his, and for no other crime than that they were loyal to the government of their fathers; he averred, as a fact, that he believed from his own knowledge, that the number thus hung could not have been less than a thousand in the States of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee!

A rigidly pious old lady down East, says:

"This civil war is a judgment upon the nation for permitting women to wear hoops."

Quite as sensible as some of the pulpit theories on the same subject.



## Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.Office—79 Third Street, east side, between  
Market and Jefferson.

Col's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Col's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dtf

**A Word to Newspaper Readers.**  
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

**To Correspondents.**  
We should be much obliged to our friends in all parts of the State if they would, during these stirring times, send us the news of their neighborhood whenever any events of importance occur. We shall thus be better able to keep our readers posted as to the true state of affairs in Kentucky.

N. B.—All letters for publication should be separate from letters on business, and addressed as follows: "Louisville Democrat, drawer C, Louisville, Ky."

**Circular.**  
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Louisville, Oct. 31, 1861.

The removal of prisoners (except spies and prisoners of war) from the State, without giving them an opportunity for trial by the legal tribunals of the country, does not meet the approval of the Commanding General. It is ordered that all such prisoners now under arrest, or who may be hereafter arrested, shall be taken before a Judge or a Commissioner of the United States most convenient to the place of arrest, to be examined and dealt with according to law.

W. T. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen. Com.

**FROM WARSAW.**—On Tuesday evening the mailboat going up to Cincinnati took to Warsaw, from Vevay, Ind., a detachment of Home Guards. As the boat landed at Warsaw a messenger arrived in the town from the Federal camp. This messenger reported that a number of mounted rebels had just ridden up to the Union outposts, and were fired upon by our troops, with what result he was unable to say. The Federal force was small, and, as they feared an attack from superior numbers, he was sent to Warsaw for reinforcements. Forty or fifty men started immediately, and when the boat landed continued firing was heard in the direction of the camp, but nothing further was known.

**ESPECIAL CALL TO THE LOYAL LADIES OF THE THIRD WARD.**—The loyal ladies of the Third ward are hereby requested to meet on this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Curran Pope, on Walnut street, between East and Floyd, for the purpose of making up clothes for the soldiers. Let no loyal lady in the ward be absent on any account. There will be ample room for all, and sewing machines and work in abundance.

By order of the Moderator,  
CATHERINE FETTER, Sec.

**MEETING THIS EVENING.**—Colonel W. P. Boone will address the people of the Seventh and Eighth wards, at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, at half-past seven o'clock this evening, on the subject of the rebellion. Let every one who has the good of our bleeding country at heart be present. To-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock Col. Boone will also speak at the engine-house in Portland. His constituents will have an opportunity of hearing from him an account of his stewardship as their representative in the Legislature.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS.**—Oct. 31.—The cage was not quite so well filled this morning as it was yesterday, as there was but one seat taken, and this was occupied by John Osborne, who was, according to his own testimony, arrested last night by order of the Provost Marshal for leaving his regular beat. His Honor, not having anything to do with military affairs, discharged him.

**ACCIDENT.**—An elderly woman, whose name we did not learn, was accidentally run over, at the corner of Sixth and Water streets, yesterday, by one of the Provost Marshal's Cavalry as they were taking their horses to water. She was seriously but not dangerously hurt.

**GENERAL COUNCIL.**—The General Council was in session last night. Judge W. B. Bodley was elected Assistant City Attorney, and W. W. Talbot Inspector and Measurer of Coal. Other business attended to was of no special interest to the public at large.

**Elder D. F. Henderson**, of the Walnut-street Christian Church, of this city, is preaching a series of sermons at the Eighth and Walnut Christian Chapel, Cincinnati, and is meeting with great success.

**The annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society** will be held this evening, Nov. 1st, at three o'clock, at Mrs. Nold's school room, on Guthrie street.

Mrs. JOHN W. TYLER, Secretary.

**The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Kentucky** will convene in this city at Odd Fellows' Hall next Tuesday.

**General R. W. Johnson** arrived in the city last evening, from his command down the Nashville road.

**Telegraphic Facts and Fancies.**  
The dispatches coming last night announce the arrival of General Fremont and his division at Springfield last Sunday—the people of that town receiving the army with every demonstration of joy.

President Lincoln has done a good thing, if the New York Herald's special Washington correspondent is to be believed. We say that the President has as good as told Senators Chandler, Wade and others, who went to Washington to clamor for an advance, to go home and mind their own business, leaving to the proper authorities to make an advance if they see fit and when they see fit. In other words, he leaves the whole matter in General McClellan's hands, and will indorse his actions. It is about time the politicians had a little snubbing: they may hereafter "assume a virtue if they have it not," as the melancholy Prince of Denmark once on a time advised his mother to do, and outwardly, at least, submit to the "military necessities" of the times.

We have also a rumor from Jefferson City, that General Sigel had, near Bolivar, fallen upon Price's rear guard, and routed them, taking General Rains a prisoner. But this news does not seem to be very reliable, and we await confirmation before crediting it.

We call the attention of readers to the circular of Brigadier-General Sherman, published in our columns to-day. It strikes us as eminently proper. We are for holding the last rebel to a strict accountability. Let the offender be held to answer in the country where the offense is committed. The judge or commissioner can readily obtain the facts in the case and hold all offenders to the rigor of the law. There are many traitors, great and small, and of various shades of guilt, who have fled from their homes and taken fancied security within the lines of the enemy, fearing not so much an arrest as the prospect of being sent to Fort Lafayette.

There are some great offenders, those who have partaken of the bounty of the Government—its honors and emoluments—that should go straight way to some military prison to remain during the war, unless sooner discharged by the proper authorities. We mean those who have been promoted to office, and through means of their position have thrown the weight of their influence, their means, and their personal aid to the enemy. Such men, having signified themselves in hostility to the Government, should be made to feel the rigor of the law, and it becomes a military necessity to let such look through the iron bars at Fort Lafayette. But it is unnecessarily severe and exceeds the bounds of duty and propriety to hustle off every small offender. Let them be looked after at home. The judge or commissioner in each district can attend to their case, and we are glad to see that General Sherman suggests that henceforth such shall be the mode of proceeding against them.

**In Ft. Lafayette from Kentucky.**  
In published list of the prisoners at Ft. Lafayette, we find the names of the following from Kentucky:

Hon. Chas. Morehead, Louisville.  
R. T. Darrett, Louisville.  
Martin W. Barr, Louisville.  
H. G. Thurber, Oldham county.  
F. M. Crow, Oldham county.  
J. W. Griffith, Oldham county.  
Andrew McDowell, Oldham county.  
J. W. Roberts, Harrodsburg.  
S. H. Woodridge, Harrodsburg.  
W. E. Kearney, Clark county.  
Joseph Buok, Marion county.  
J. F. McFut, Harrodsburg.  
Wm. Grubbs, Madison county.  
W. E. Wright, Marion county.  
Lewis S. Holcola, Bullitt county.

**RALLY, KENTUCKIANS!**—True sons of Kentucky, call at Capt. McGowan's recruiting office, on Sixth street, next door to the corner of Market, or at McSweeney's, on Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and enroll yourselves, to defend everything dear to you, in one of the best companies in the State, and commanded by experienced officers. Call soon and show your colors.

CHAS. F. DUPRE, Recruiting Officer.

**A full meeting of the loyal ladies of the Fourth ward** is requested this (Friday) morning at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Quigley, on Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Contributions from the gentlemen are solicited. They will please hand them in immediately, as material is much needed.

**COMING.**—The First Ohio, which is now fully re-organized, well drilled, clothed, and armed, and under experienced and efficient officers, left Dayton yesterday morning, and was expected to leave Cincinnati at noon for Kentucky. The supposition is that it will go into McCook's brigade, down on the Nashville Railroad.

**Col. Raymond Lee**, who was captured by the Confederates in the engagement at Edwards' Ferry, was formerly a particular friend of Jefferson Davis. Lee graduated at West Point in the same class with Davis, taking the first rank, while the latter stood twenty-third.

**Mons. Leonard** will open his gallery of paintings at the Masonic Temple, this afternoon, to give the children of the schools an opportunity of visiting these superb works of art.

Hours of exhibition from 4 till 6 p. m.

**The New Orleans Delta** exults over the fact that six hundred shares of the Bank of Louisiana, owned by Wm. B. Astor, have been confiscated. In good times the stock was worth \$150 a share, which makes Mr. Astor's loss \$90,000.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

At a meeting of the Portland Union Club, held at the Hall of the Engine house on the 29th of October, 1861, the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society being present by invitation—

Paul Villier, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. S. Butterfield was appointed secretary.

The Chairman stated that this meeting had been called for the purpose of conferring with the Union ladies present, and to adopt such measures as will aid the Union ladies of the Ninth Ward in soliciting contributions from the citizens, either in money or goods, for the benefit of the soldiers who have nobly left their homes and gone to meet the enemy.

It was resolved that the following named ladies and gentlemen be a committee to call on the citizens to contribute money or such articles as may be useful for the soldier, and to hand over such contributions to Mrs. Col. W. P. Boone:

**LADIES.**  
Mrs. W. P. Boone. Mrs. Capt. Irvine, "L. Ruth, "D. Belknap, "F. Butterfield, "J. W. Earick, "E. Arnold, Miss Baird, "Capt. Lockhart, "H. Ruth, "M. Deline, "E. Earick, "M. Dupre, "Ada Parker, "H. Duquet, "Boone, "James, Mrs. John D'Ure.

**GENTLEMEN.**  
Mr. Louis Ruth, Captain J. Irvine, "Paul Villier, Captain E. Lockhart, "S. P. Dupre, Mr. John D'Ure, "F. Koosler, Mr. A. J. Harrington.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Democrat and Journal.

On motion, adjourned.

PAUL VILLIER, Chairman.

S. BUTTERFIELD, Secretary.

**TO THE LADIES.**—A friend of ours, who has spent a week in camp at Nolin creek, informs us that the Kentucky troops, now in the field, are not provided, as they should be, with actual necessities. He states that they have generally no blankets at all, or if any, they have only one little, thin article, and, these cold, chilly nights, are compelled to cluster around the camp-fires, or suffer greatly if they attempt to sleep.

Our lady friends are well aware that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and we suggest whether the quickest way for accomplishing their noble labors and doing the most good, would not be to do everything in their power to lessen the chances of sickness. We suggest, then, to the ladies, that, as their association meets Friday evening, they gather together all the good, warm blankets to be had by donation, and to have them forwarded, as soon as possible, to the suffering Kentucky troops. The Government will furnish blankets as rapidly as possible, but cannot do so immediately, while our men's health and efficiency demand instant assistance. We know the ladies will attend to this matter without delay.

## Court of Appeals.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY OF TERM. FRANKFORT, Oct. 30, 1861.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Proctor et al vs Smock et al, Davies; affirmed.  
Marie et al vs Groch et al, Hopkins; affirmed.  
Nail vs Proctor, Davies; reversed.  
Coat's adm'r vs Field, Davies; reversed.

**ORDERS.**  
Willet et al vs Pottinger et al, Davies; Teaser vs Price's adm'r, Garrard; Allen vs Hank, Breckinridge; Steen et al vs Keenan's adm'r, Breckinridge; Maurice et al vs Bennett et al, Breckinridge; were submitted on briefs.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY OF TERM. FRANKFORT, October 31, 1861.

**ORDERS.**  
Slaughter vs Aydelott, Meade; Patterson vs Douglas, Meade; Neely et al (of color) vs Neely's ex'r, Logan; Lucas et al vs Green et al, Warren; Vance vs Brant et al, Warren; were submitted on briefs.  
Walsh's adm'r vs Wright et al, Warren; argued by Judge Underwood for appellant and submitted.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY OF TERM. FRANKFORT, Oct. 31, 1861.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Neely et al (of color) vs Neely's ex'r, Logan; affirmed.  
Neeley et al (Robert et al, Davies; affirmed.  
Allen vs Hank, Breckinridge; affirmed.  
Steen et al vs Keenan's adm'r, Breckinridge; affirmed.  
Slaughter vs Aydelott, Meade; reversed.  
Trustees of Bardstown vs Bardstown & L. R. Co., Nelson; reversed.

**ORDERS.**  
Forbes vs Bradshaw, Edmondson; continued.  
Wood's ex'r vs Lewis et al, Simpson; continued.  
Long et al vs Upton, Butler; argued by Judge Underwood for appellant and submitted.

**ARRESTED AND RELEASED.**—We learn from the Frankfort Yeoman that E. Raines and Daniel Boone, arrested on the charge of treason by the Home Guards, were discharged on Wednesday under a writ of habeas corpus after a hearing before the Federal Court now in session at that place. The parties are residents of Woodford county.

**Mr. C. C. Spencer** has a large sale of fine furniture, oil paintings and engravings this morning at his auction rooms, to which he requests us to say, will be added a large lot of stone, china, and queensware, and other articles just received; also work mules and buggy.

**A young man** from Boone county named E. C. Powell was arrested in Covington day before yesterday for shouting in the streets for Jeff. Davis. He took the oath of allegiance rather than pay a prolonged visit to Camp Chase, at Columbus, O.

**Edward Kehdall**, the celebrated bugle player, died at his residence in Boston on Saturday morning of consumption. He has been quite ill for the past two years. His age was 53 years.

**The ladies of the city of Louisville** will please bear in mind that we are still selling off our stock of dry goods at prime cost.

**JOHNSON & KIMBALL,** Cor. Fourth and Jefferson streets.

## News from the West.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat telegraphs to that paper on the 29th, that Mr. Sutherland passed through there that day, on his way from Gen. Fremont's headquarters to St. Louis. He accompanied Mr. J. M. Nelson, president of the St. Louis Bank at Booneville, to request that the money taken from the bank by Col. Worthington might be restored.

Gen. Fremont promptly complied with the request, and the bills of the Bank of St. Louis may now be regarded as par. The money, amounting to \$140,000, had been sent by Col. Worthington to St. Louis, and is now in the vaults of the Mechanics' Bank.

Mr. Sutherland says that the country through which he passed to Fremont is full of forage. Wheat and corn are plenty, and Fremont will make use of it if necessary. The provision trains move slowly. It is probable he will wait at Springfield for them.

The Rolla correspondent also telegraphs on the 29th as follows:

Thirty-eight of the Springfield wounded arrived to day; they left Thursday evening. On the day before the village was visited by over one thousand of the rebel State Guard, under Colonels Frazier and J. H. Price—they were bitter and threatening. The command carried away salt and other heavy goods left by Colonel Taylor. Gen. Price was then at Neosho. Switzer and Montgomery, with train for Bolivar, were met two miles beyond Lebanon. Road all clear to Springfield.

A letter from Cairo, dated the 28th, contains the following news:

The expedition which won the battle of Fredericktown returned to Cape Girardeau last Friday night, having left Jeff. Thompson and his scattered forces retreating as rapidly as possible towards Greenville. They returned thoroughly worn out by their long and hard march.

The results of the defeat of Thompson are said by some to be much more important than has been supposed; but from the information that reaches us here, it does not appear that anything beyond the victory itself has been gained.

There was a grand review yesterday of General McClellan's brigade, by Generals McClellan, Grant and their staffs. Five regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery were on the ground. They went through their evolutions in fine style, showing that they have greatly improved in drill and discipline. All were well uniformed, and looked like stout and hearty men.

Three more regiments have left Columbus, supposed to be destined for the interior of Kentucky. There cannot be more than five or six thousand men now at Columbus.

**A facetious individual** who conducts the "city" column of a New Haven paper, was called as a witness in a libel suit last week, and in defining his position gave this account of the duties of a "local editor": "To pick up news, write out news, get together news and publish news about everybody that lives in town, about everybody that has ever lived in town, about everybody that ever will live in town, or is ever expected to be in town."

## Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association.

We are requested by Mrs. Nannette Smith, Moderator of the above charitable institution, to state that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Court-house, in the east room, Friday evening, Nov. 1st, at 7½ o'clock. The loyal women of the city are expected to turn out by the thousand, and bring with them one or two gentlemen—at least one gentleman to each lady—each gentleman to be provided with as much cash as his circumstances will permit him to donate to the truly noble objects of this charity. A new hospital has been opened at the corner of Broadway and Eighth streets, where there are already quite a number of soldiers sick and suffering. Let the ladies be punctual, and each take an escort well-armed with money or other valuable aid. d2

## NATIONAL LOAN.

JOSEPH MAYO, COMMISSIONER.  
OFFICE AT HENNING & SPEER'S, ON JEFFERSON, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS. OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TILL 1 P. M. oc29 d6

**FOR THE SOLDIERS.**—We have now in store, and to arrive, a pure article of white navy beans, all kinds of bacon, onions, krait, butter, lake fish, in quantities to suit, from one barrel or cask up. We will sell very low for cash, to close consignment. We are also agents for an extra refined coal oil and the Meade oil. CLIFFORD & CO., 226 Main street.

**SOMETHING WORTHY OF PATRONAGE.**—Raymond & Tyler, No. 74 Fourth street, near Main, are manufacturing a superior article of paste blacking, which polishes quicker and excels in lustre anything of the kind now in use. Try it! Try it! oc13 d3aw

**BOARDERS WANTED.**—A family living on the west side of Fifth street, fourth door north of Broadway, will take a few boarders, and give them all the comforts of a home. Terms moderate. Apply at this office, or at the place above mentioned. oc25 dtf

## MARRIED.

On the 29th inst., by Elder A. E. Shirley, Hon. WALTER C. WALKER, of Shelbyville, Ky., and Miss HARRIETT, daughter of Col. Stephen Urnaby of Jefferson Co. d

On the 31st Oct., by Elder W. Crawford, Mr. J. G. WALDEN and Miss NANNIE J. BAILEY, both of Shelby County.

**Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague** should not spare either time, trouble or expense, to procure DR. HOSCHKE'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, whose beneficial effects upon the system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are wan and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and restless, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing; matching them, as it were, from the mouth of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all families.

**Sold by Druggists and Dealers** generally everywhere. oc26 d6

## JOHN M. STOKES & SON. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, FOR ALL KINDS OF CAMP GOODS, No. 229 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Officers' Mess Chests and Mattresses,  
Army Cots, Four of the Best Patterns,  
Gum and Woolen Army Blankets,  
India Rubber Coats, Pants and Leggings  
Camp Desks and Stools,  
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MILITARY GOODS.**

WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR OFFICERS' MESS CHEST, BEING THE MOST COMPLETE thing for the purpose yet invented. It is very strong and compact, and contains all the China, Glass, Tin and Hardware, and Table Cutlery necessary to set a table for four persons. Please call and examine it. oc19 dtm

JOHN M. STOKES & SON.

## Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my old Kentucky Jeans, I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

## KENTUCKY JEANS

(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West) I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

Free from Grease and made of Pure Native Wool.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand. (april dtm) L. RICHARDSON

## MRS. M. A. TAYLOR

(LATE MRS. M. A. COONROO)  
Does to inform her lady friends that this season is more complete than ever before, and, having all been selected by herself, personally, during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is enabled to offer her Goods at

## VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new designs: Paris-made Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the

## Strict and Punctual Execution

Of the orders for addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants confiding their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed.

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. oc16 dtf

## Removal.

G. J. MOORE HAS REMOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth to Fourth street, in the National Hotel building, adjoining the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

**ORDELS FOR TICKETS** in the popular Kentucky State Lottery (which draws daily), by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Address: G. J. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. oc25 dtm

## DISOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF ATKINSON, THOMAS & CO., IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. ATKINSON, O. W. THOMAS, W. H. MERIWETHER, HEWITT, NORTH & CO., EWEITT & CO. Louis v. Me., Oct. 31, 1861.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSORS TO ATKINSON, THOMAS & CO., will carry on the silk and lace business as heretofore, under the firm of O. W. THOMAS & CO.

O. W. THOMAS, A. K. KIMM, W. H. MERIWETHER, oc16 d6

## PURE WHISKY.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT A FEW BARRELS of two-year-old Bourbois. C. L. S. MATTHEWS, oc31

## BOARDING.

A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN FIND GOOD rooms, &c., at No. 519 east side of First street, half way between Green and Walnut. oc12 dtf

## For Rent.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY pleasant room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, a few gentlemen can obtain day board. Apply at 431 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. oc13 dtf

## TENT CLOTH.

75,000 YARDS TENT CLOTH IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY J. A. HENNING & CO., 2.8 and 210 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky. oc16 dtf

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THIS COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of JULIUS DORN and W. J. HUGHES is this day dissolved.

W. J. HUGHES will continue the business at the old stand, 416 Market street, below Sixth. Louisville, Oct. 1, 1861. oc11 d6

## \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY FARM, NEAR LOUISVILLE, on the 25th of October, 1861, a negro man named WILLIAM. He is about 30 years old, black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 160 or 180 pounds, has a scar over one eyebrow. The above reward will be paid for his return to full if taken out of the State, or 200 if taken in this State. ISAAC CLARK, oc31 d3aw

## C. L. S. MATTHEWS,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

—AND—  
Produce Dealer.

No. 134 Fourth Street, West Side, between Main and the River. dtf

## GREAT BARGAINS

## IN—

## DRY GOODS.

HAVING DETERMINED TO MAKE A CHANGE in our business on or before the first day of January next, we will offer from this day, our large and well assorted stock of

## FANCY DRY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Many articles will be sold FAR BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

## MARK & DOWNS,

413 Main Street. oc11

## KENTUCKY

## HOOP SKIRT

## MANUFACTORY.

To the Ladies of Louisville!

HAVING OPENED A RETAIL DEPARTMENT for the sale exclusively of my celebrated HOOP SKIRTS on FOURTH STREET, UNDER THE MASONIC HALL (No. 84) particular attention is directed to our stock, which consists of every variety of the latest styles of SKIRTS, made of the very finest temper steel, and put together in the most artistic and durable manner.

THE PRICES WILL DEFY ALL POSSIBLE COMPETITION.

Old Skirts repaired in the most elegant style.

AT WHOLESALE the prices will be kept 10 per cent below New York rates. oc30 d3mmed

## A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES'

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS of all shapes, styles, and qualities, just received and for sale at very low prices at

FRATHER & SMITH'S, 429 Main st. oc29

## Supply of Guinness Double Stout and Younger's



**Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,**  
(Successors to Pitkin Brothers),  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**SEEDS,**  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.  
Trees, Plants, Lawns, Hydraulic Cement, &c., &c.,  
811 N. 2<sup>d</sup> ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enables us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with his Plows at lowest and best prices.

**NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOLD HIS ENTIRE STOCK of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c., to J. M. WILSON, a long established and reliable dealer in the old stand, takes pleasure in commending him to the old friends and customers of the house and the community generally, as every way worthy of their confidence and patronage.

Mr. W. has had the control of the business for several months, and is authorized to settle the business of the old stand.

G. W. BASHAW.

**WM. B. WILSON,**  
Successor to G. W. Bashaw.

**Grass Seeds!**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUNTSMAN, MILLET, &c., &c. Also, all kinds of

**Garden Seeds,**

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHING, PLOWS of all the improved patterns, GRINDING MILLS, and all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS. Also, WHITE SAND, ORIENTAL LIME, CALCIUM FLUORIDE, LARD, &c.

A large assortment of the above articles in store and for sale at low prices.

WM. B. WILSON, No. 22 West Main street, south side.

F. YANDEL, N. MILLER

**F. FABEL & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**STAR & PRESSED MOLD CANDLES.**

100, OLIVE, OLIVE, GERMAN, PALM, AND A FAMILY SOAP, LARD-OIL, No. 145 east side Third street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky.

Having recently new machinery, with the latest improvements, a long and constant experience in the art of turning out good articles, and sell them at as reasonable prices as any house in the West.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at the shortest notice.

**GUTHRIE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.**

Chartered Capital, \$500,000  
Paid in and Secured, \$100,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW ORGANIZED AND READY TO DO BUSINESS IN GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Office: In Basement of South Bank, corner of Main and Ballast streets.

ANDREW GRAMER, President.

J. A. PETERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:—W. A. Decker, Nathan Long, J. P. Marshall, Charles H. Smith, William A. Craig, John H. Hutchison, Jacob L. Finney, William M. Johnson, J. B. Allen, B. C. Levi, Ben. F. Avery.

**OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO JOS. ROBB),  
—DEALERS IN—

**Pittsburg and Peytona Canal Coal,**  
AND  
**Sole Agents for the Tormery Coal.**

ORDERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE COALS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED and promptly filled at the lowest market prices. The Tormery Coal is a good quality of the PEYTONA CANAL and PRAIRIE COAL, which, for kitchen, parlor or chamber use, is superior.

Office:—34 Third street, between Market and Main, at the corner of 222 south side of Brook and Market streets.

**STATEMENT**  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
**North-Western Insurance Com-**  
**pany,**

On the first day of January, 1861.

MAD to the AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, in compliance with an act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856.

First. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is "The North-Western Insurance Company," and is located in the City of Oswego, State of New York.

Second. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Third. ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$24,691 84

2. Real Estate unincumbered, 18,292 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate, 12,269 24

4. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on Real Estate, 110,204 84

5. Debts due the Company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying, 9,000 00

6. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per valuation, 8,649 73

7. All other claims against the Company, to-wit:—

Loans on Gas Light Co. Stock, \$117 00

Total, \$246,918 43

Fourth. LIABILITIES.

1. Amount of Liabilities due and not due, \$5,692 91

2. Losses adjusted and not due, 1,212 37

3. Losses adjusted and not due, 15,267 34

4. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, 15,484 00

5. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, 2,647 81

Total Liabilities, \$44,644 43

By the Auditor of the State of New York, J. S. BAKER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Recorder of the City of Oswego, in and for said County of Oswego, State of New York, this 23 day of September, 1861.

Recorder of the City of Oswego, J. S. BAKER.

Auditor's Office, Ky., Frankfort, July 1, 1861.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

(No. 61—Renewal.)

Auditor's Office, Ky., Frankfort, July 1, 1861.

This is to certify that J. E. Tyler & Co., as Agents of the North-Western Insurance Co., of Oswego, New York, at Louisville, Jefferson County, have died in this office statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is a bona fide company, and that the undersigned is duly authorized to receive and transact business of insurance, at their office, in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

**JAMES E. TYLER & CO.,**  
AGENTS.

**FAMILY FLOUR.**

WE HAVE IN STORE FOR FAMILY USE—

100 lbs. of W. Smith's XXX Family Flour;

75 do. of W. Smith's No. 1 Family Flour;

50 do. of W. Smith's No. 2 Family Flour;

50 do. of W. Smith's No. 3 Family Flour;

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## Daily Democrat

There are only a small portion of mankind fully aware of the many ills we suffer from the frailties and indiscretions of our ancestors—entailing upon us loathsome disorders, such as secondary syphilis, scrofula, &c.—leaving a train of constitutional diseases that closes only with the grave. At least one-fourth of our people are invaded by these lurking infections in some form or other. How many young men there are who are daily sinking into an untimely grave, in the spring time of life, in the prime of their years, and all from the want of a proper "Remedy" to cleanse the blood and renovate the system—one that will strike at the very fountain-head of the disease.

We feel that it is a duty we owe to suffering man, to make known an article that will afford him a certain cure, and to recommend as such the "Cherokee Remedy," of which an advertisement appears in to day's paper—a medicine sold by all Druggists—it has performed cures that have astonished our most skillful practitioners. It not only cures Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c., but also purifier of the blood, and a general alterative medicine, it has no equal. We say to all who are affected with any venereal, mercurial or scrofulous taint, to try the great Indian specific.

None but a physician knows how much a reliable alternative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an alternative cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is, that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—Tennessee Farmer, Nashville.

"Wash and be clean," said the Hebrew girl to Naïman, the Syrian. He was skeptical till he tried the sacred waters. That was 3,000 years ago; it is the same now with the hard-to-be-convicted invalid; "What can we do good?" is the oft-repeated query. We will answer it—Are you worn down with prostrated powers of mind and body, perchance even wishing yourself "free from this mortal coil"? Try WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR—you are not too late—it is but a simple vegetable liquid, but all-powerful to raise you from helpless imbecility and prostration to the proper equilibrium of mental and bodily vigor. These are no idle words, but verily indeed. Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

J. WRIGHT & Co., Sole proprietors, New Orleans.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—We would advise all who may be afflicted with General Debility, to try McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is certainly a valuable remedy; many of our friends have tried it, and is very pleasant to take.

Every country merchant, in laying in his supplies, should be sure to take some of this Cordial. It sells rapidly, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the proprietor. One day last week he sold every bottle he had on hand. Now, with increased facilities, he is able to supply all demands. See the advertisement in another column.

The ills of man yield like magic to the great power of the Pain Killer.

KINSMAN, OHIO, May 30, 1859.

J. N. HARRIS & Co.—Gents: I have for a few months past, used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT, and I must say it has done better for me than any other medicine that I have ever taken.

A friend of mine was afflicted with a severe cough, and was permanently cured by its use. I can recommend it as a valuable medicine to be kept in every house.

Yours, etc., B. B. FELTON.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters is most certainly a valuable family medicine; it is much sought for, and every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

SOME EYES CURED.—The following letter will prove the merits of Dr. Weaver's Cerate.

It will cure all eruptions and diseases of the skin:

HAMILTON, OHIO, Aug. 17, 1860.

I have been afflicted with sore and weak eyes for the last five years. On the recommendation of a friend, I was induced to use Dr. Weaver's Cerate, and have derived great advantage from its use.

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Druggists.

BARLEY! BARLEY! BARLEY!

BUEHLS PRIME ROLL BARLEY FOR SALE BY VERNON & CO., No. 205 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Times' dispatch says it thinks it has sufficient authority for explicitly denying the statement that the army of the Potomac would go into winter quarters within the lines of the present encampments or entrenchments. No such purpose is entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion has been made by General McClellan within the last fortnight. The activity of preparations has been greater than at any time within the last two months. Of course, our army is to remain in and around Washington to defend the Capital, with doubtless a large camp of instruction for the men, and winter barracks for the horses will also be provided.

The Tribune's story of the running away of Captain Dapont's clerk appears to be a "sell."

The following is a dispatch to the New York World: The President has assured parties that a forward movement of the army is determined on, though at what time is not proper to state.

The World's correspondence speaks of weeding out incompetent officers, and says the advantage the South has over us is in the superior regimental and company officers. We are repairing this matter slowly; at the same time all who are deserving of promotion from the ranks are certain to receive it in due time.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune says the Navy Department has recently ordered five hundred more rifled guns. Immense quantities of shot and shell are casting at all the foundries in the country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The citizens of Buffalo sent a petition to the President, headed by Millard Fillmore, asking the appointment of Gen. Heintzelman as Major General.

In a conversation at Edwards' Ferry between the rebel and our pickets, they acknowledge their loss of killed and wounded at Edwards' Ferry was 350, and admitted that they lost 60 men in the skirmish at Edwards' Ferry on Tuesday when our artillery drove them back. They said that on Sunday night there were but 8 regiments at Leesburg and they had now about 40,000 men who came from Manassas. These would return as they were not needed there. These statements are confirmed by rebel prisoners and our scouts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—It is understood that General McClellan has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket posts.

Some members of the 331 New York, owing to gross misconduct to day, got into difficulty with citizens in the neighborhood of Lewisville. Two of the former were severely injured. General Hancock sent out a detachment and promptly placed the soldiers under arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—The loss by the burning of Craig's Mills is over \$100,000, of which \$25,000 is insured on the machinery, including \$15,000 in the Etta Company, of Hartford. The building contained 260 looms, belong to various parties engaged on army uniforms. Two hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Tribune admits that the rumor of the absconding of Commodore Dupont's Secretary was unfounded, and adds that it has reason to believe it was put into circulation by the enemies of the gentleman and the Government.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Arago has arrived, bringing 1,176 packages of arms and 601 packages of equipments and clothing, consigned to Collector Barney for Quartermaster General Meigs, the whole comprising complete arms, equipments and clothing for 1,200 men.

New York, Oct. 31.—The jury in the Savannah pirates case report that they were unable to agree, whereupon the papers were taken from them, and they were discharged from its further consideration.

PORT MONROE, Oct. 30.—The destination of the fleet is known at Old Point, and can be safely revealed by Saturday. One of the tugs returned this morning. The vessel could not stand the heavy weather outside of the Capes.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—River four feet ten inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Colonel H. L. Scott, Inspector-General, has been honorably retired, upon his own application. He is a native of North Carolina, and has been in the service since 1833. Military Storekeeper Luther Leonard, of the Ordnance Department, having been found competent to perform his duties by the Board, was not retired.

Gen. Lane and the officers of his brigade have sent, by Surveyor-General Delany of Kansas, a petition to the President, praying for the creation of a new Military Department in the West, to include Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian and Colorado Territories, with Fort Leavenworth as a base of operations. Gen. Delany has had several interviews with the President on the subject of his mission.

It is ascertained that in the skirmish in which Gen. Lander was wounded, sixty rebels were killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.

Major Wood, of the First Indiana Cavalry, as here from Missouri. He says that Major Garitt had started home, and that after he had ridden five miles he heard that an attack on Jeff. Thompson had been determined upon. He immediately returned to his regiment, and was shot half an hour afterward.

The Major says they followed the rebels about eight miles, but could not overtake them. The day following, they burned three hundred and sixteen rebels. Most of them were shot in the head or cut with sabers. They also took about twenty wounded prisoners, who are now in the hospitals at Pilot Knob.

Col. Baker rode at the head of his regiment in advance of Major Garitt. The engagement lasted about four hours. There were five colonels but no brigadier-general on the field, and each colonel fought on his own hook. Had the attack been properly managed the whole force could have been captured.

The Thirty-ninth regiment of Illinois volunteers, Col. Leight, passed through here this morning to join the brigade of Gen. Lamon on the Potomac, for whom they were recruited. They were only eight hundred strong. A dinner was hastily prepared for them, and they left amid great enthusiasm and cheers for the Hoosiers.

CAIRO, October 29.

The steamer W. H. Brown, with Major R. B. Hatch, Gen. McDougal, Commodore Graham, Colonel Taylor and Captain W. S. Hillyer, Aid to General Grant, on board, with Captain Whitefield, of the rebel army, in charge, left here at 10 A. M., and

steamed down the river to Columbus, where the steamer Yazoo, with General Polk and Staff, and a large force, came alongside.

Captain Hillyer, who had charge of the mission, delivered the prisoner to General Polk.

There was an interesting meeting between General McDougal and the rebel General O'Connell, who had been warm friends in California.

With the expedition was a man claiming to be a Major of the Eighteenth Missouri regiment, by the name of Gonsel, who had charge of Captain Whitefield up to the time of his arrival at Cairo last night, with the proper credentials.

After our men had delivered their prisoner, Whitefield, on the return to Cairo, two miles from Columbus, Gonsel seized an opportunity, partly undressed, jumped overboard, and before he was missed was out of reach, and is supposed to have reached the shore safely. The matter is mysterious, but as Gonsel had been a prisoner at Columbus, it is supposed to be a concerted plan on the part of Gonsel and the rebels to secure information of our strength, purposes, &c. Captain Whitefield was captured by General Lyon's forces at Springfield, Mo. There is no other news here.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 30.

Since October 1st, according to the returns in the Adjutant General's office, 8,100 infantry recruits, and 794 artillery and cavalry, have been enlisted in Ohio for the war, by the Second Lieutenants appointed for recruiting under the auspices of the District Military Committees. Nine regiments in one month are sufficient, and show that our people are patriotic, and that the recruiting system has been well managed.

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 30.

The steamer Igou burst her boiler at the foot of Blannerhassett's Island, this morning. A man named Cook was killed and two others seriously injured. The accident was caused by the negligence of the engineer. She was loaded. She was recently built, and a small third-class steamer. River five feet and falling slowly.

Max.

[We do not know a steamer named Igou. It is probably a craft recently built.—EWS. COM.]

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, a book to be opened on the 1st day of November, 1861, at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the National League, will be open to the public from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of November, 1861. The book will be open to the public from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of November, 1861. The book will be open to the public from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of November, 1861.

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## MILITARY NOTICES.

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